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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS.

Ten Thousand Things relating to China and the Chinese; an Epitome of the Genius, Government, History, Literature, Arts, &c. &c. of the Celestial Empire, together with a Synopsis of the Chinese Collection. By W. B. Langdon, Esq., Curator. 8vo, pp. 272.

THOUGH the remarkable museum at Knightsbridge is the foundation of this work, it yet contains a mass of curious general information respecting China and the Chinese, partly from original observation in the country, and partly from the best authors who have written upon it. "Ten thousand things" about the celestial Empire are exactly what we are gaping for at this moment; and any body who pops even five hundred into our mouths must be welcomed with a ready palate and good appetite. Readers will find much pleasant and nourishing food to digest in Mr. Langdon's volume; which shews a number of matters touching the oldest world (for such is China, if we credit its histories and traditions), which makes it appear more strange than what is called the New, or even Australasia or the Marquesas group of islands.

How can we more properly illustrate this than by glancing at some of the novel portions of this entertaining book. *Places aux dames!* We begin with the little-footed ladies.

"Chinese stories are full of examples of love that knows no limits. 'There is only one heaven,' said a forlorn maiden, when her parents upbraided her for spending her days in sorrowful libations of salt tears at the tomb of her lover, 'and he was that heaven to me!' The deep well and flowing stream have often borne a melancholy witness to the indissoluble nature of female affection. But the consecrated stories of Chinese antiquity will not, perhaps, furnish a more pleasing specimen of this sort of constancy than the following: In one of the Dutch settlements among the islands of the Indian archipelago, a gentleman of high standing in the community lost a much-loved wife, which rendered home so melancholy to him, that he forsook it, and endeavoured to pass away the heavy hours of mourning among the solaces of kind friends. Among his acquaintances was the alderman of the Chinese ward, or kampong, who, with the true urbanity of his native country, invited the disconsolate husband to spend the evenings at his house in some of the social games for which China is so distinguished. The host being childless, had adopted his niece, and had brought her up with all the tenderness and hopes of a fond parent; the visitor often saw the young lady on these occasions, and felt it no more than a matter of good breeding towards the foster-father to notice the object of his esteem. Words of civility were soon exchanged into terms of love, and an accidental acquaintance ripened into a well-founded friendship. As soon as the uncle found what had taken place, he forbade the continuance of these visits, feeling, perhaps, that if his niece and foster-child should marry a foreigner, his name would be put out, and his posterity cut off, or be merged in an alien stock. Difficulties, however, are often but the

mere incentives to action; and so the lover forthwith sent a message by one of the young lady's female friends, in which he advised her to make her escape from the uncle's roof. She replied, that for the sake of him she was willing to make any sacrifice, but she dreaded a curse which her offended relatives might invoke upon her, and therefore she could not come. Here an effectual bar was placed in the way of their union, and the uncle seemed to have gained his point without the possibility of miscarriage. But, alas, for all his designs! Missy would neither eat bread nor drink water; and in this resolution she persisted till her friends saw only this alternative,—a marriage with the foreigner, or the grave; and, as the least of the two evils, were compelled to choose the former. There was only one stipulation insisted on and gained by the uncle, which was this,—that during the life of himself or the aunt the niece should not quit her foster-home. In compliance with this condition, the husband was obliged to take up his abode in a Chinese dwelling; and here it was that the writer of these remarks had first the pleasure of an interview. In one of our rides he kindly told me this little story of his courtship. At the conclusion of it, I was very anxious to know what sort of a companion he had found her; for, thought I, the ladies who are bred and brought up in such sequestered spots, where they have nothing to think of save the adornment of their own persons, or the little gossip of the neighbourhood, can never indulge a thought about any thing beyond their own gratification; so I asked him if she took any interest in his enterprises. He answered, 'Yes, the greatest; there is nothing that can give me either pleasure or pain which escapes her anxiety.'

Among the descriptions of the manners of the population, we are told:—

"Gaming prevails among the lower orders; but so much infamy attaches to gamblers, that the more respectable classes of the people are free from this taint. They have a saying, that 'gambling is allied to robbery.' The vendors of fruit sometimes gamble with purchasers in the following manner:—A boy wishes a half-dozen oranges. The fruit and half the price demanded for it are laid down together. Recourse is then had to the dice-box. If the urchin throws the highest number, he pockets his money again, and gets the fruit for nothing; if the seller, he in like manner sweeps the stakes, and the disappointed gamester may whistle for oranges, or try his fortune elsewhere.—Quails are trained for fighting, and also a species of cricket. Two of these insects are placed in a bowl together, and irritated by a straw, when they attack each other with great violence; though the combat does not usually end in the death of either, but in the retreat of one. Hundreds of dollars are staked on the result of these miniature conflicts; and large sums are often paid for victorious warriors. The gamesters fight them for *cakes*; but, in their slang dialect, each cake is understood to mean a certain sum of money. They have another game of chance also, a kind of raffle, in which many stake a small part of the value of something, in consideration of a chance to gain

it by guessing its weight; he who guesses nearest is entitled to it. The butchers often raffle a pound of meat in this way. Dice, cards, and dominoes, are all favourite amusements. Their cards are small pieces of pasteboard, about three inches long, and an inch broad, with red and black characters on the faces. The Chinese chess differs in board, men, and moves, from that of India, and cannot in any way be identified with it, except as being a game of skill, and not of chance. As promoters of mirth and conviviality at their merry meetings, they have the two following auxiliaries. One of these amusements consists in each one guessing at the number of fingers suddenly held up between himself and his opponent;* and the penalty of the loser is each time to drink a cup of wine. In still, calm evenings, during the continuance of the Chinese festivals, the shouts of the common people engaged at this exciting sport are sometimes so boisterous as to drown all other sounds. The other festive sport is a handsome bouquet of flowers, to be circulated rapidly from hand to hand among the guests, while a roll is beaten on a kettle-drum, *con spirito*, in an adjoining room. Whoever may chance to hold the flowers at the moment the drum ceases, pays a similar forfeit. Of out-door amusements, the most popular is kite-flying. In this the Chinese excel. They shew their superiority as well in the curious construction of their kites, as in the height to which they make them mount. By means of round holes, supplied with vibrating cords, their kites are made to produce a loud humming noise, like that of a top. The ninth day of the ninth month is a holiday especially devoted to this national pastime, on which day numbers may be seen repairing to the hills for the purpose of kite-flying; and after amusing themselves, they let them fly wherever the wind may carry them, and give their kites and cares at once to the wind. It is said, that in ancient times a kind of foot-ball was introduced into 'the army of Heaven,' as an exercise for the soldiers. A game at shuttlecock, in which the feet serve as battledores, is also a favourite 'field sport.' In Peking, during the winter, skating, and other amusements on the ice, in which the emperor takes a part, are among the national exercises. * * * Nothing surprises a Chinese gentleman more than the voluntary exertion which Europeans impose on themselves for the sake of health as well as amusement. Some Chinese merchants were once invited to a ball given by the foreign residents at Macao; and after the dancing was finished, one of the native guests gravely inquired, why they did not employ their servants to act this fatiguing part for them! In allusion to personal comfort and ease, they say,—'It is better to sit than to walk; it is better to lie down than to sit; and still better to sleep than to do either.'

Exceedingly unlike England, the *Literati* of China are the highest class of society. Respecting them, we learn:—

"There are annual examinations in the provinces, and triennial examinations at Peking,

* This resembles the Italian Moro.—Ed. L. G.

which are resorted to by throngs of ambitious students. At these examinations, all who choose, excepting menial servants, their children, or grand-children, inferior police-officers, called Ya-Yü, and theatricals, may attend. These persons are also excluded from obtaining any of the above ranks. The prohibition, including menial servants, excludes a large number of persons. If such a person, however, becomes wealthy, the law is often evaded. To superintend the examinations, two persons, called Choo-kaou, are deputed from Peking. The present dynasty, which takes great pains in training a standing army, has introduced a similar examination and similar titles amongst the military. The whole empire is a university, a mighty laboratory of scholars. The happy men who pass successfully through the several necessary ordeals are honoured with distinctions. They are feasted at the expense of the nation; their names and victories are published throughout the empire; they are courted and caressed; and they become, *ipso facto*, eligible to all the offices within the gift of the sovereign. The most learned are appointed to the highest degree of literary rank, the 'Han-lin,' or membership of the national college. All this means that the emperor may 'pluck out the true talent' of the land, and employ it in the administration of his government. The fourteen thousand civil mandarins are, almost without exception, the *bona esprit*—the best scholars of the realm. The highest literary graduate is entitled to wear a white stone brought from India, called 'Chay hew,' on the cap, as a distinguishing mark. The success of a literary examination is by them termed 'plucking a branch of the fragrant olive,' denoting the attainment of the rank of 'Keu-jin;' because that flower is in blossom in autumn when the examination occurs. Educated talent here enjoys its just consideration. All other titles to respect, all other qualifications for office, are held as nought compared with this. This, undoubtedly, in connexion with the rigid enforcement of the doctrine of responsibility, is the true secret of the greatness and prosperity, the stability and repose, of the celestial empire. For, as Dr. Milne truly remarks, they are the ambitious who generally overturn governments; but in China there is a road open to the ambitious, without the dreadful alternative of revolutionising the country. It is merely required of a man that he should give some proof of the possession of superior abilities; certainly not an unreasonable requisition. In education, the Chinese glory is the inculcation of social and political duties. Their teaching is chiefly by authority. Hence the great use made of maxims. These are suspended upon the walls of every apartment, where they are constantly seen and read from early childhood to decrepit age. They say, 'Good sayings are like pearls strung together; inscribe them on the walls of your dwelling, and regard them night and day as wholesome admonitions.' The Chinese are a reading people; and the number of their published works is very considerable. In the departments of morals, history, biography, the drama, poetry, and romance, there is no lack of writings, 'such as they are.' The Chinese *Materia Medica* of Le-she-chen, comprises forty octavo volumes. Of statistical works the number is also very large. Their novels are said to be, many of them, excellent pictures of the national manners. The plot is often complex, the incidents natural, and the characters well sustained. The writings of the Chinese are exceedingly numerous, and the variety of style is very great. From the days of Confucius

down to our own times, during a period of more than twenty-three hundred years, there has been one uninterrupted series of authors.

China is full of books, and schools, and colleges. New authors are continually springing up, though few of them comparatively gain much celebrity. The press is active, and the traffic in books is a lucrative and most honourable branch of trade. Individuals have their libraries, and the government its collections. Of these there are catalogues, some of which contain simply the titles of books with the names of their authors; but others, in addition to the titles and names, give brief notices of their contents, intimating in few words what each contains. Of the imperial library at Peking, there are catalogues in both these forms."

The *Literati* being so honoured and employed, may be considered by some of our practical commanders, strategists, mechanicians, and go-ahead people, as no great proof of national wisdom; and so far from recommending the system to other countries, as being

"To all an example, to no one a pattern;"

and, it must be confessed, that mere scholars and book-worms do not cut out well for leaders of armies or fleets, though they are mighty dabbs at negotiations. But we shall now come to know and fathom this mysterious race with greater certainty and truth, and be able to decide whether much that appears to us to be foolish or unintelligible may not be wise and judicious. We can hardly believe that China is only a *Laputa* on a larger scale.

The following is a specimen of their ceremonies:—The sedan-chair is one of the glories of Chinese rank, "in which the owner is comfortably seated, while he is borne gently along by a couple of coolies. A body-servant is in attendance, who walks by the side of the lordly chair, having in his right hand a lantern (*Tang lung*), such as is used when walking out, without which no person can appear in the streets after dark: on it is inscribed the name and rank of the owner. The interior of the sedan is just large enough for the convenient reception of a single occupant. Instead of panels, the sides are covered with a coloured silk for lightness; and there is an additional covering of oil-cloth, to be used in case of rain. Two bearers place the light elastic poles upon their shoulders, and move, sometimes at considerable speed, with measured tread, and a very steady motion. The sedan looks like the very home of comfort and repose. The illustrious Falstaff never took 'mine ease in mine inn' more luxuriously than the rich Chiaaman in his vaunted sedan. This vehicle is much used by the wealthy, and affords almost the only mode of land-travelling known, the horse being rarely, though sometimes employed. Wheel-carriages are but little used in China, especially in the southern and eastern parts, and in the vicinity of large rivers, where boats are made to serve in their stead. Private gentlemen are allowed only two bearers; the host of civil officers, four; viceroys, eight; while the emperor's dignity requires sixteen. Mandarins are preceded by men bearing pendant banners, with the inscription—*Tsing tou ken*, i. e. 'Clear the road!' others carry a hanging tablet (*Taou pae*), setting forth the name and dignity of the mandarin. Gongs are frequently sounded by the servants in attendance, to give notice of the approach of civil officers and others, who are distinguished by the number of strokes given at certain intervals. The sedan-chair (*kean*) has often been a bone of contention between the foreign mer-

chants and the native authorities. The former have, again and again, demanded earnestly the privilege of using it; the latter have as vigorously resisted the demand, and hitherto with success. The following rules, observed by persons of distinction in formal visits, although rather long, may be interesting to the general reader:—Supposing a Chinese is about to visit a friend, he procures a crimson card, and on the lower half of it writes, 'Your friend Chéung Kingshan bows his head in salutation.' Or, he simply writes his name on the upper half of the card, at the (right) side, or in place of writing it, he may have it stamped. He then puts on his robes and cap, takes his seat in a sedan, or mounts his horse, or perhaps goes on foot, and proceeds to pay his visit. If he has a servant in attendance, the servant precedes him, and knocking at the gate, says aloud, 'The gentleman Chéung Kingshan has come to pay a visit,' at the same time presenting his master's card. The servant of the host then receives the card, and carries it into the house, and presents it to his master, who, if he does not wish to receive company, says, 'Stay the gentleman's approach.' His servant immediately returns, and standing beside the visitor's sedan (returning the card, and bending the knee), says, 'Stay the gentleman's approach.' The visitor accordingly turns, and goes homewards. But if the master says, 'Invite him to come in,' the servant goes out and commands the centre door to be opened. The gentleman then comes forth to receive the visitor, bows, and invites him to enter. They ascend the hall together, and take their seats as host and guest. The guest (perhaps) says, 'It is a long time since we met, and I have now come, sir, to pay my respects.' The host replies, 'I am unworthy the honour you have taken the trouble to do me. I hope, sir, you are well.' 'Very well, I thank you,' rejoins the guest. At this time the servants present betel and tea; and after these, pipes, with tobacco for smoking, are brought in. The guest again says, 'I beg you will mention my name to her ladyship (your mother), and present my compliments and best wishes.' The host replies, 'I thank you; you are very kind; but my mother is unworthy of such attention. Does your honoured mother,' adds the host, 'enjoy good health?' The guest replies, 'I am much obliged for your kind inquiries: recently she has been very unwell.' The host says, 'This is a matter of course with a person of advanced age: pray what is the age of your parent?' 'Her age this year is seventy-one.' The host further adds, 'It was said by the ancients, 'few reach threescore years and ten.' I presume your aged mother has a very good constitution.' 'Very good indeed, I thank you,' says the guest; and then inquires, 'How many sons, sir, have been presented to you?' The host answers, 'I am an unfortunate man, and have but one poor boy.'

The "poor boy" is called in, and a great deal more equally pertinent and important complimentary conversation ensues (apparently reported by an American, who makes the Chinaman say, "I cannot realise that six years have passed." &c.); and the visitor departs with formalities equal to those which accompanied his entrance. The punishments are despotic, prompt, and barbarous. *Ex. gr.*—

"A singular punishment is often inflicted on persons guilty of petty thefts and other misdemeanours, and may frequently be witnessed in the streets of Canton. Two small flags are prepared, having shafts about a foot long, which are thrust into or pierced through the ears, one

on each side of the head: in this condition, with his hands chained behind him, the delinquent is led through the streets, one soldier going before him beating a gong, and another following him with a rattan, which is smartly applied to the criminal's naked back. Many, doubtless, 'shove-by justice,' and to the day of their death go unpunished; yet the number who are arrested and brought to trial annually is very great. So summary is the mode in which the objects of the police are effected, that it is no light matter to be once in their hands. The Chinese emphatically express their sense of this unfortunate condition by the popular phrase, 'The meat is on the chopping-block.' When a prisoner is sentenced to death, or to be transported, he must, according to a particular law, have his case stated to him, so that he may either confess or dispute it; and his kindred within 300 le must be summoned to attend. Not unfrequently, in minor cases, a man receives the punishment and again goes free the same hour in which he commits the crime. The forms of trial are simple. There is no jury, no pleading. The criminal kneels before the magistrate, who hears the witnesses and passes sentence: he is then remanded to prison, or sent to the place of execution. Seldom is he acquitted. When witnesses are wanting, he is sometimes tortured until he gives evidence against himself. There are four jails in Canton, which together contain several hundred prisoners. The jail is commonly called *te-yüeh*, bell, or, literally, 'earth's prison.' All capital offenders suffer without the southern gates, near the river. Hundreds die there annually. Prison-discipline in China is in a very low state, the condition of the prisons wretched in the extreme, and the abuses enormous. The regulations for the management of prisons are often allowed to remain dormant, and the sufferings of the inmates are horrible beyond description. Ordinarily, provincial authorities, after reporting a criminal case to the throne, must wait for the imperial rescript before proceeding to inflict capital punishment. In certain cases, however, these formalities are dispensed with, and a criminal is led away to execution in a few hours after his apprehension. For this end there is lodged with the foo-yuen, or lieutenant-governor of each province, a symbol of authority, called *wang ming*.^{*} The criminal being judged and sentenced, the presiding officer, even if it be the foo-yuen himself, goes in state, and, with prescribed formalities, requests the delivery of the *wang ming*; and being taken from the place where it is kept deposited, it is borne with great pomp and solemnity before the criminal to the fatal spot, where in its presence the victim kneels toward the emperor's palace, and by a single stroke of the executioner's sword expires in the attitude of giving thanks to him for the dispensation of justice!"

Chinese fireworks have always been renowned; and Mr. L. tells us,—

"At nearly all the festivals observed by the Chinese a profusion of fireworks are exhibited. Their proficiency in the pyrotechnic art was lately displayed at Canton on the temporary cessation of hostilities. A representation was made of an immense vine-arbour, which burned without consuming;—the trunk, branches, leaves, and fruit, appeared in their natural colours, with, occasionally, butterflies apparently flitting among the branches. To this succeeded an immense number of rockets, which formed themselves into innumerable

stars, serpents, comets, and flying dragons. This magnificent display was followed by a grand discharge on all sides of a shower of fire, with which were intermixed variegated lanterns, some with sentences written on them,—together with figures of fruit, flowers, fans, &c. Then ascended a display of columns formed by rings of light, which lasted a few minutes, and was unequalled in brilliancy by any previous device. At last the grand finale took place: the Chinese dragon, of an immense size, appeared in all his majesty, surrounded by ten thousand winged reptiles, standards, and banners, when in an instant appeared upon the back of the monster the figure of the emperor in blue lights. These successively changed to yellow, and lastly to the most intense white. A deafening report now rent the air, while a green veil arose over the emperor, from the midst of which a volcano of rockets ascended."

Vauxhall and Surrey Zoological, hide your diminished heads; or wait till we can import some Chinese artisans in the fire line, and then "we shall see what we shall see!"

As a considerable quantity of the celestial coinage is on its way to London, we shall conclude this desultory review with Mr. Langdon's notice thereof. He states, that money-brokers "are exceedingly numerous, and are of various standing in their line of business. The smaller dealers confine themselves principally to the purchase and sale of their copper coin, called by Europeans *cash*, by natives *tsien*, which is the only coin of the Chinese. They are thin and circular, and nearly an inch in diameter, having a square hole in the centre for the convenience of tying them together, with a raised edge both around the outside and the hole. Those now in use have the name of the emperor in whose reign they were cast, stamped upon them, with the words, *tung pau*, 'precious circulating medium.' Notwithstanding their trifling value, they are much adulterated with spelter; yet, on account of their convenience in paying small sums, and for common use, they generally bear a premium, and are the thousandth part of a tael.* The use of the silver coin, however, appears to be increasing among the Chinese, as by recent accounts we learn that silver dollars have been made in Füh-keen and other places, contrary to the laws of the empire. In his journal, Mr. Lindsay says, 'At Fuh-chow, dollars are not defaced by stamping as at Canton. The ingots are of quite a different description from those in use in Canton, but of excellent quality.' When the dollar first comes into the possession of a Chinese, he gives it a stamp, or chop, thus extracting a small portion of the metal; receiving the same usage from each hand it passes through, it is reduced from its coinage-value to that of merely its weight. The possessor of this clipped money, finding the bulk inconvenient, melts it down into the form of Sycee silver, a species more easy to stow than if it was in the former coin, in which 1000 drilled dollars might not exceed the value of 200. The Sycee silver is more valuable than any other, on account of its containing portions of gold-dust. It is generally in the form of a canoe, with a stamp in the centre. In ancient times, the shells of the tortoise and pearl oyster were used as a circulating medium in the exchange for commodities, till about 200 years B.C., when the 'cash' noticed above was introduced. Under the Sung dynasty, in the reign of Shao-hing (A.D. 1170), a kind of paper money or bank-note was issued of various

amounts. Offices were appointed by the government every where to receive and issue them. They were to be renewed within seven years, and about one and a half per cent was deducted by the government for the expenses of their issue. A scarcity of copper coin is assigned as one reason; and another is, the want of money to pay the army, which led to this scheme to entice the merchant with the convenience of it. The Chinese are very fastidious in their choice of foreign coins, rejecting some and choosing others merely with regard to the device. Spanish dollars with pillars, especially those issued in the reign of Charles IV., are the most current, often bearing a slight premium; while, on the other hand, the coins of the United States are passed with difficulty, even at a discount of two, three, or even six per cent. 'Precious cover' is a name given to the crown supporting the pillars in Carolus dollars; 'the two candlestick dollars,' is a term by which the Spanish coin is also known. 'Precious goose,' 'precious duck,' and 'flying hen' dollars, are other appellations given to the coins of the United States. The terms, 'flowered money,' 'foreign-faced money,' and 'devil's-head money,' all express the Spanish dollar."

Now we have only one word to say in conclusion, which is, that we do not care a pin whether this paper is satisfactory or not to our London readers; for if they don't think it is enough, they have only to go to Hyde Park Corner and see the realities of these descriptions as large and quite as good as life,—since if they spoke Chinese, we could not understand them.

Words for the Windbound, &c., Nos. I. and II.

By W. Knight, Esq. Pp. 38. London, Low. UNDER this queer title we have a rough vocabulary, in English and Turkish, of words and phrases, which will be very useful to travellers and traders in the Dardanelles, Bosphorus, Gulf of Smyrna, &c., where, as is well known, the employment of interpreters often does far more mischief than good. We regret to see it stated in a postscript, that Levantine pirates have of late increased in multitude and atrocities; so that yachts and small merchant-vessels are in imminent danger from their attacks. Mr. Knight relates several daring instances in proof of this fact. We should think it a very useful publication; and those for whose use it is intended, must feel obliged to the author for making it so convenient in size and so moderate in price.

Puritan-Discipline Tracts. An Epistle to the terrible Priests of the Convocation-House. By Martin Mar-Prelate, Gentleman. Pp. 76. J. Petersham.

THE Convocation-house and terrible priests are no longer terrible; and therefore, perhaps, this clever, bitter, personal satire against the episcopal church and its then high dignitaries may have no object in being republished in our day from its black-letter original. Of it we shall only say, that if polemical controversy ought to be revived and cherished, there is a fund of matter in it which may be consulted with advantage by one side of disputants. Merely as a production of literature, though it has lost much of its sting from the flight of time, it is yet well worth a glance for its acrimonious talent, and picture of an age of fury and persecution, which never can, we hope, be paralleled in this or any other enlightened country.

* Literally *king's order*, equivalent to *death-warrant*, and is often so translated.

* A tael is about a dollar and a third.

Father Oswald; a genuine Catholic Story.
Pp. 400. C. Dolman.

Some years ago a story called *Father Clement* produced a rather strong sensation in favour of the Protestant religion as contrasted with the Roman Catholic; and the present volume seems to have been written to counteract its effects, and exalt the Romish at the expense of the Reformed faith. It differs essentially from the usual works emanating from the same Church and with the same object, which are generally subtle and polished; whereas *Father Oswald*, to employ a common expression, takes the bull (not papal) by the horns, and tries to throw him in the coarsest manner. He sets out by exhibiting a poor fellow on his deathbed, who takes it into his head, from a text in St. James, chap. v. ver. 14, that extreme unction may be necessary to his salvation, and he applies to Dr. Davison, a Church-of-England minister, on the occasion. But the doctor is represented as utterly regardless of his suffering parishioner, whom he only visits once, and tells him he can do nothing for him.* His wife then asks him to have a Methodist preacher; but he declines his succour; for, he says, "I have often heard him preach, but I never found peace to my soul; I always came away with a heart as heavy and as cold as a stone." "How so? Thou usedst to call him a wonderful man." "Ay, so I thought for a time; but when I found he was always hammering into us, that God made some few men to be saved, and all the rest to be damned, I could bear it no longer." "Why, that was making God a cruel tyrant." "So I thought; and then that 'saving assurance,' which he said all God's elect must have, I could never feel; so my heart fell within me, and I was well nigh going into despair." "Well, then, I will go and ask that man who they say is so holy, to come and see thee, and talk to thee." "What man?" said he anxiously, raising his head from his painful pillow. "Why, Mr. Oswald, to be sure; the priest at the Catholic chapel. I have heard him preach, and I have seen him visit the sick, and comfort them; and who knows but he might make thee quiet?" And so Father Oswald is introduced, and is the beau ideal of an immaculate and most admirable priest. He administers the requisite unction; and he so expounds all the doctrines of Rome, that he converts every body round, dumfounds Dr. Davison, and demonstrates that there is no path to heaven except that which his Church points out to erring men, who have no business to interpret for themselves, but have only to trust to the infallible authority lineally transmitted from the apostles, and all will be well with them here and hereafter.—Q. E. D.

* "He only answered, that there was nothing more he could do; and that he was too busy with his studies, and with the composition of a little work on angling." "Too busy with his studies! I never knew him put forward his studies as a barrier to a good dinner-party, or a general *battue* of the preserves of Lord B——." His art of angling, to be sure, if practice makes perfect, will be a valuable acquisition to amateurs of that sport, for he is truly an indefatigable whipper of the stream, and a cunning artist in fly-making. If the devil himself were a trout, he could scarce, I think, escape being hooked by one of his murderous flies. After all, fishing is an innocent amusement; the apostles, you know, Emma, were fishermen." "Yes, Edward; but you forget that when they were called to be fishers of men, they left their nets to follow Christ. I can conceive that fishing and field-sports are very innocent and healthy amusements when used with moderation, and as a relaxation from more serious duties, as you are wont to do; but to make them the all-important and sole business of life, ill becomes a Christian, and still worse a clergyman." "Your observation is just; and the conduct of our clerical Nimrod has often given me pain."

Chambers's Cyclopædia of English Literature.
Part I. Edinburgh, Chambers; London, Orr and Co.; Dublin, Curry jun. and Co.

A Tour in Switzerland in 1841. By W. Chambers. THE latter a pleasant and sensible account of an extended Swiss tour made by one of the observant editors of Chambers's popular Journal, and published in connexion with the series known by the title of People's Editions: the former the commencement of a desirable cyclopædia, nicely embellished with woodcuts of portraits and memorable places, and offering an interesting *coup d'œil* of English literature from the earliest times, with specimens of the authors.

Floral Fancies and Morals from Flowers. Embellished with Seventy Illustrations by the Author. Pp. 264. Tilt and Bogue.

A PRETTY idea to make flowers personified fabulists, instead of the beasts of Æsop and elder writers! It is rather a strain upon the inventive and imaginative powers of the author; but he has, upon the whole, produced a pleasant volume, which, whilst it teaches a gentle morality, also instructs the reader in many a botanical fact, likely enough to be overlooked in more scientific productions. It is an excellent volume for the fair and young.

Petites Misères de la Vie Humaine. Par Old Nick et Grandville. 8vo. Paris, H. Fournier. 1843. WE have here one of the difficulties which occur from time to time in our editorial labours—a book which, from its subject, it is not easy to decide whether we ought to treat seriously or laughingly. In spite of the threatening shape of its title, we can scarcely read a page without feeling our risible faculties in motion; yet it is one of the many novelties which are continually

sent for our "serious consideration." It is indeed a volume filled with genuine humour—a right worthy successor to a title which was familiar to our younger days. Old Nick (as the celestials call him—his mortal name is M. Forgues)—Old Nick, long known as a severe and *spirituel* critic, stands high among the Parisian writers. We esteem him as one of the best men in the host; and there are few productions of the French press at the present day which we would accept in exchange for the wit and sentiment of the *Petites Misères*. In this work Old Nick appears before us in the company of a worthy coadjutor; his ideas are pictured to the life with singular felicity by the admirable caricaturist Grandville, who has enriched the volume with upwards of two hundred sketches, to which the engraver has done ample justice. They are the finest specimens of wood-cutting we ever saw.

The Little Miseries of Human Life! They are a class of torments with which every one is acquainted—which beset us at every step, and in every stage—yet they seldom attract the sympathy of pen and ink; while the greater miseries have, from time immemorial, monopolised the pages of tragedy and romance. Yet the former are in their *ensemble* more painful to those who suffer from them, from their frequency; and, like the fly which persecuted the majestic lion, more tormenting, because less dignified. Old Nick has drawn his collection from the *portfeuille* of a sufferer, who had spent his life in vain endeavours to escape from their persecutions, while they haunted him in every corner—in the closet or in the field, in private or in solitude—rendering his pilgrimage more sad and tedious even than that of the WANDERING JEW, dragged and driven, as here, by the Little Miseries personified.



We shall perhaps do best to treat Old Nick seriously; and the liberality of his publisher has enabled us to do some justice to his book by transferring to our columns two or three of Grandville's designs. He has divided his Little Miseries into chapters and classes, following rather the character of the subject than that of the miseries which torment him. A young aspirant to fortune, obliged to bear with the humours of a rich maiden aunt, is beset with a host of miseries peculiar to his own particular case. The man who is always too late for his engagements has likewise his class of sufferings; so with others. Old Nick has given to each patient a separate chapter, and has there followed him through the range of his "Liliputian contrarities." The *Petites Misères* of a too sensitive lady fill a chapter of themselves. The misfortunes of a nose occupy another. The miseries of staying at home are the subject of a

third. These occupy the introductory pages: the first chapter of the book is entitled *Les Malices de l'Hiver*: these are at present likely to be reasonable *miseries*, and we shall therefore give one of Grandville's illustrations. This chapter recounts the adventures of M. Prévau, an employé in a public office, on a frosty day.

M. Prévau, when he awakes in the morning, takes the brilliant reflection of the snow which covers the houses for sunshine; but on attempting to quit his bed, he is soon driven back by the cold. He there patiently awaits the arrival of his waiting-woman; but Madame Lebidou has the lazy instincts of the marmot, and Prévau, urged by the near approach of the hour of duty, leaves his bed with regret, and turns his eye sorrowfully on the half-consumed faggots on the hearth. The honest employé is filled with the most sombre reflections, while he expends all his box of lucifers and his collection of old

newspapers. Madame he will be well acquainted with the bread, concierges time, he But he his mo and from them i which soap, modest moist t various conde all the such w assure a severe This h sufferi his fin the co

ent en mis evil nes and of t mar anx lam thr ing the con are nie tho on

newspapers in attempting to light his fire. If Madame Lebidois should not come, he sees that he will be obliged to descend to details of domestic economy with which he is no longer acquainted, and to go seek for himself, at the expense of his virile dignity, his cream and bread, which have been left in the care of the *conciérge*. In order to make the most of his time, he will begin by performing his toilette. But he seeks in vain for the water necessary for his morning ablutions: it has frozen in his jug and frozen in his bottle. Both, while he shakes them in despair, render a dull heavy sound, which attests the thickness of the ice. The soap, hard as marble, is one piece with the modest saucer on which it reposed. The brushes, moist the preceding evening, present a thousand various samples of crystallisation. Prévau, condemned to go out, turns over in his mind all the good reasons which can be adduced, in such weather, for staying in the house. He then assures himself that, in the memory of man, such a severe frost was never experienced before. This historical testimony brings no solace to his sufferings. His teeth chatter, his reins contract, his fingers are numbed, his hair is stiff under the comb. He jumps and dances about, running

at one time from the fire-place to the window, then from the window to the stair-case, and calling for Madame Lebidois with increasing impatience. She arrives at last. . . . Prévau recognises on the stairs the painful wheezing of her asthma and the shuffling of her worn-out slippers, which have now a delicious melody for his ears. The *employé* dissimulates his joy, and determines to receive his chamber-woman with the cold gravity of a man who has been obliged to wait. He places himself in his chair before the fire, ready to dart at her his almost menacing exclamation, "What, you are come at last!" But Madame Lebidois has foreseen the storm, and, to calm it, she has fortified herself with an eloquent excuse. It is the day on which Prévau puts on clean linen. She offers him a pair of stockings washed the evening before, and which, exposed to the air during the night, have taken the consistence and shape of two dried haddocks. The surprise caused by this unexpected aspect puts a stop to Prévau's useless recrimination. In the following cut this scene is admirably represented by Grandville: the stockings and drawers present a perfect picture of frigidity.



hat, which he is obliged afterwards to carry on his knee, whatever be the inclemency of the weather; while the dwarf exhausts himself with useless endeavours to hide his feet among the straw at the bottom.



Most of our readers are acquainted with the "little miseries" of travelling. If we had room, we would willingly give this chapter entire. The miseries of preparation, the miseries of the passport-office, the miseries of the passport itself, are but beginnings—introductions to a host of others, increasing in number and intensity at every stage. You return home, and the delays of the passport-office have left you a few minutes to lock up your boxes and make your way to the diligence. You find your boxes too full, or the locks broken, or some important article forgotten. At length every thing is in readiness, when suddenly you miss your road-book, or your *portfeuille*, both absolutely necessary on the way. After a multitude of searches and inquiries, you discover that your servant has carefully deposited these articles at the bottom of your portmanteau, which you are obliged to open and empty in order to arrive at them. In the midst of the confusion caused by these and similar accidents, one of your acquaintance suddenly makes his appearance. "Ah! sir," cries he, "I am truly delighted to find you are not yet gone! I should have been sadly disappointed to have arrived too late."

"What is it, sir? can I have the pleasure—to offer you a chair?" you add *in petto*, for all those in your room are for the moment out of service, being covered with boxes and parcels. Your visitor luckily, like a well-bred man, refuses energetically to accept the seat which you have not in your power to give him.

"No, my good sir—I will not stop—I have only time to say two words—would it be indiscreet to ask for a place among your luggage for a small packet?"

Already you begin to knit your brows with spleen; but as your visitor has his hands empty, you naturally conclude that his packet is in one of his pockets. Accustomed to judge of the quantity of the contents by the size of that which contains, this circumstance satisfies you a little.

"Certainly! Can you doubt the extreme pleasure I shall have in being useful to you?"

The next chapter at which we shall stop, entitled *Les Géants et les Nains*, describes the miseries of being too tall or too short. The evils of the two states of littleness and greatness are admirably portrayed and contrasted, and Grandville's pencil has added to the effect of the author's no less comic pen. The short man is stretching himself with indescribable anxiety in the vain effort to reach the blazing lamp, which, for want of an adjusting hand, threatens destruction on one side of the dancing-room; whilst on the other side the head of the tall man is creating no less dismay, by coming in violent contact with the lamps which are suspended from the ceiling. The inconveniences of being seated are no less grave than those of standing up. The knees of the giant, on the highest seat he can find, rise up to the

level of his chin, unless he stretch out his legs clownishly beyond the limits of the invisible circle which politeness traces round him. The dwarf, on the contrary, may torment himself to sit on the edge of the chair the least elevated from the floor; in spite of all his efforts, the points of his toes can with difficulty be brought to touch the ground. In bed, the same contradiction; the *tambour-major* is obliged to draw himself up into the form of an N, while the dwarf runs the risk of imitating the bridegroom of the song,

"Dedans mon lit je le perdis:
Mon Dieu, quel homme!
Quel petit homme!"

Perhaps few trials are so uneasy to these two characters as that of travelling in an omnibus. The giant never enters without crushing his

"No! you are right to answer me without ceremony—I should never forgive myself if I were capable of abusing your kindness—and if the service I come to ask should inconvenience you in the least"—

"Not in the least! I assure you."

"The packet, in fact, is light"—

"Ah, sir! I am at your command." You hold out your hand.

"Very light," he continues; "but rather voluminous. . . . However, as you are so kind and generous—Joseph!"

Joseph now makes his first appearance, carry-

ing an enormous band-box capable of containing at least three bonnets with their feathers.

"It contains some fashions for my poor Anastasia," continues your kind visitor. "She is at the baths of Louësche, you know. If you should not go thither, have the goodness to leave the box at Interlaken, to remain till sent for. I beg, above all other things, that you will take the greatest care of it. Anastasia will never forgive you if these dresses, by which she hopes to realise considerable profit, should be damaged on the road."



We pass over a great many amusing chapters; in fact, we have not the room at command, at this season of the year, to give as many examples as we would wish of the talents

of Old Nick. But we will give one other specimen of those of his collaborateur. The fat man is not a whit less subject to the *petites misères* than the tall man or the dwarf; but here again



we have a new class of circumstances. The victim of obesity figures more than once in the volume before us; and he has the advantage of an important chapter, under the title of *Gras, Gras, et . . . Triste*. In this chapter the fat man appears as his own biographer: he relates all the misfortunes attendant on his condition; his disappointments in love, his misfortunes in the various stages of life, the unhappiness which pursues him. *Enfin*—behold the hero of the chapter, and judge of his "miseries." To raise himself from his seat, he is compelled to have recourse to the aid of his *compagnon de voyage*.

To those who wish to be better acquainted with Old Nick, and he merits their acquaintance, we have only to say, procure his book. It is one which we have read with great satisfaction, and we recommend it with confidence. It is entirely French in its character, and abounds in entertaining pictures of French life. It is, in fact, for France, what the writings of our own Box are for England. The reputation of Old Nick bids fair to rival in extent that of his more illustrious namesake. Some of our readers may probably wish for a further description of this clever writer. We are enabled to give them even this satisfaction. *Les vaillants*—the spirited knight of the pen in company with the prince of caricaturists, drawn from the life by Grandville himself.



GRANDVILLE and OLD NICK.

Quacks and Quackery unmasked; or, Strictures upon the Medical Art, as now practised by Physicians, Surgeons, and Apothecaries, &c. &c. By J. F. Feldmann, M.D., &c. Pp. 112. London, Nutt.

DR. FELDMANN is a Hungarian, who pursued his medical studies at Vienna, where he appears also to have practised some time; but is now—happily for the profession which he is about to reform, and for the innumerable patients that will reap the advantage of his skill and learning—settled in London. His medicoliterary *début* is in a sweeping condemnation of the profession in this country, and a loud bray in honour of himself;—a plan of self-introduction, which, we can inform the Doctor, is far from possessing the zest of novelty. But whether owing to the influence of contemporary criticism, to some latent feelings of modesty, or what not, when these things are perpetrated by an Englishman, there is generally some shew of reason, or at least some knowledge of facts, to back the assault: we regret to say that this is not the case with the author, whose ignorance of the state of the profession goes hand in hand with the grossest misrepresentations, not to use a harsher term.

The first object of animadversion is the unfortunate apothecary, the well-abused of every one; but the author mistakes such for a chemist and druggist, whom he terms merchant or wholesale supplier of the apothecary. Such preliminary and manifest ignorance at once shews

that any discussion upon the character of the apothecary cannot, and ought not, to have been entered upon by Dr. Feldmann. He then abuses the shops; in which we agree with him, that the display of so many articles, and the coloured bottles with talismanic characters, are really barbaric: like many other things, they live by the force of custom, and will wear away with an increased spirit of inquiry and a better taste. Then follows a mass of quotations, in French, German, and Italian; whether thrown in to shew the author's learning, or to prove that the apothecary must be a magician, the reader may endeavour to form his own opinion. The author then states that he was once present in an apothecary's shop when a young lady came in for advice, and that the practitioner made up for her pills of unguentum coruleum. We do not know which to wonder most at, the ignorance displayed in supposing that any apothecary ever made, or could make, pills of ointments, or the extraordinary statement regarding the exhibition of unction, or bug-ointment, as an internal remedy. The fact is, we suppose, the Hungarian saw the massa pil. hydrargyri used, and mistook it for the ointment! The Doctor is not aware that the exhibition of medicines with the view of procuring abortions is a punishable offence in this country; and his statement that apothecaries traffic in such things is one of the grossest and most infamous calumnies that was ever put in print against any body of men. After some more wanton abuse of the same class of persons, he relates a second story of his being in another shop—the proprietor of which being consulted, took two extracts, put them into a mortar, poured on them *ad libitum* of peppermint-water, and threw in a powder, and continued to pound it with the other substances, &c. Now, a boy who has been six weeks in a druggist's shop would tell our Doctor that the pharmaceutical process here described was next to an impossibility; and the statement of such an attempt having been made only shews the Doctor's want of knowledge, though with no want of invention, upon the subject.

We pass over the dirty details of certain gentlemen of the same class licking the bottles of syrups, and biting the corks, as these are matters of taste, to follow our author, who, on quitting the apothecary's, felt so unwell as to be in want of a dram (p. 21), and was about to enter a public-house to try, not curaçao, nor noyau, nor any other *liqueur*, but a simple glass of gin, as is specifically stated, when, more particular regarding the society of gin-palaces than of apothecary's shops, he turned back, because he found several females there of the *vaga Venus* description (p. 22). The learned Doctor concludes his assault upon the apothecary tribe by expressing his conviction, that, after the perusal of his pamphlet, the profession will be immediately remodelled, and thereby justify the high opinion of the British nation expressed by him in his Latin poem addressed to her Majesty Queen Victoria. We hope, after our *exposé* of the habits and language of the author, that his poems are not allowed to approach our most gracious Sovereign.

The Doctor then enters elaborately upon the Medical Quack in general, in which he runs through the usual routine of the opposition always offered by those in place to those who wish to be, and of the dislike of those who reap advantages by the existing state of things, to the innovations of those who want to enjoy the same enviable position. It appears that Dr. Feldmann, with whom no doubt the spirit of

reform is a second nature, began his labours in this career at Vienna; but they were soon cut short by the scissors of the censor in the paternal city; and it is to this he says, and in which he now rejoices, that the British public are indebted for his important lucubrations, coming to swell the tide of detraction and ill-will that already flows in a sufficiently powerful stream through the country.

The author next enters upon a long disquisition as to the preliminary studies of the physician; in which, after detailing the practice of Austria, Prussia, Bavaria, Italy, and Switzerland, he concludes by supposing that physicians are created in this country by two years' study (p. 38). Thus his ignorance of what an English physician is, is as great as his ignorance of what an apothecary is; and it seems to be a pity that he did not make himself acquainted with these elementary facts previously to writing, publishing, and abusing that which he knows nothing about. Quitting for a moment the English physicians, he makes a vigorous onslaught against the French, who, he says, can never be sound rational physicians; and upon this subject, as well as others, he asserts he is well qualified to give an opinion from his knowledge of medicine and other sciences, and his acquaintance with eight different languages (p. 41). The Doctor constantly boasts of his preliminary philosophical and literary education as so much superior to that of the physician of other countries. It is not a very striking illustration of the practical advantages derived from these studies, when he advances an acquaintance with eight languages as a logical proof of his capability to give an opinion upon a medical subject! When, indeed, medical subjects are touched upon, it is always with the same unfortunate hand. Young doctors, he says, prescribe senna, salts, extract of aconite, opium, sulphuric ether, syrup, magnesia, &c., all in a dose! Solventia, sopientia, corrigentia, stimulantia, and alterantia, all in the same bottle! The Doctor might be writing a farce* instead of a philosophical dissertation; and surely, with his universal philological information, he might use the Latin and the pharmaceutical language of the country he professes to address and to reform, as well as that of another. Then the chemical suppositions of the author, that in such a mixture the carbonic acid of the magnesia might make some decomposition with the salts, &c., is truly ridiculous; and we suspect had he to appear for examination before the board of the Apothecaries' Company, he would find that not only was a knowledge of incompatibles considered a most requisite and essential part of his necessary qualifications, but that he would also be expected to give a precise account of those possible changes which he slurs over with the indefinite term *some*. Sometimes, he says, there will be in one single prescription of a doctor, calomel, tartaric acid, iodine, or other composition of like nature (?). We should really like to see this prescription, which, no doubt, resembles the other statements, in being quite imaginary, and therefore as malicious as absurd. The author adds, he will not enter further into medical explanations, merely observing that his reflections have had their effect in Austria and Prussia for a considerable time past!

The pill and bleeding manias are next made

* An' if he did, the odd capital and jingling Dr. Rattlelife epigram would well apply:

For Physic and Farces
His equal there scarce is;
His Farces are Physic,
His Physic a Farce is!

the subject of criticism, with many other subjects, too long for us to quote: we must finish, however, by saying a little of an author who has so much to say of himself, forgetting the proverb, "let others speak well of you." He has, it appears, by long experience, "succeeded in discovering and constructing a rational method of treating patients" (p. 62). He has "had patients, or, more properly, persons not ill at all, but who only imagine themselves to be so; as, for instance, some rich old lady or gentleman, wholly without occupation of any kind. A patient of this description has often said, 'It appears to me, doctor, that I am getting too much accustomed to this medicine.' 'Well, my lady,' I reply, 'I will prescribe you something else, proper for your complaint,' &c. I then write for some agreeably scented water, with some delicate syrup in addition; ordering a table-spoonful to be taken every morning at eleven o'clock" (p. 67). The Doctor has also invented a simple method in connexion with the water-cure, which we recommend to all those who are satisfied from what precedes, or from a more lengthened perusal of this pamphlet, as to the peculiar claims to patronage and distinction of the author of *Quacks and Quackery unmasked*.

Masterman Ready. Vol. III. By Capt. Marryat. Pp. 225. London, Longman and Co.

THE Captain was a bold man to measure himself with De Foe; but he has brought himself off wonderfully well. His modern Crusoe, with a family, has taught much, both physically and morally, to the rising generation, in these three volumes, relating to the wreck of the Pacific, and the adventures of the wrecked. And there is also a great deal of interest in the narrative, which never flags, but keeps the attention awake to all the natural incidents; till, at the last, it is wound up by the fearful descent of the savages, the battles of the Stockades, and the... but we will not deprive our young friends of the benefit of the finale. They will like the story, told in the author's clearest and best manner, all the better for not knowing beforehand how it ends.

Charles Harcourt; or, the Adventures of a Legatee. 3 vols. Bentley.

A MAGNIFICENT legacy from an eccentric relative, but only touchable upon marriage to a rich young woman and in a given time, hurries the Legatee in search of the happy bride to be. His adventures and misadventures form the sum and substance of these volumes: the various disappointments are conceived with some humour, and the *dénouement*, which we invariably leave intact, is brought about with *tact*. This Legatee's want of personal attraction makes him a *rara avis* amongst the heroes of romance.

The Recreation: a Gift-Book for Young Readers. Embellished with engravings. Pp. 321. Edinburgh, J. Menzies; London, Tilt and Bogue, R. Tyas.

We have always found this selection an instructive and pleasing miscellany for youth; and this year it fully sustains its reputation.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

CURE FOR BLINDNESS.

IN a recent number of a weekly periodical called *The Provincial Medical Journal*, an article appeared, "On the pretended cure of cataract by prussic acid," by J. B. Eatlin, F.L.S., "Surgeon to the Bristol Dispensary for the Cure of Complaints in the Eye." Having taken, as our readers know, great interest in Dr. Turn-

bull's discovery, and having pledged ourselves to the facts observed by us, we turned to Mr. Estlin's statement with concern, and yet with a determination that, if he had brought forward trials and facts to refute cases, and to justify the use of the term "pretended," we would at once, on conviction, acknowledge that we might have been deceived. Mr. Estlin's position must have given him opportunities of trying the efficacy of prussic-acid vapour, we thought, and his testimony will be of great weight either for or against the new "cure for blindness." But we were mistaken—the valuable testimony we expected turned out to be nothing more than the statement of a Mr. C., a draper, from some town in Somersetshire. We at once, notwithstanding reflections and sage advice to ourselves, passed it as unworthy of our notice. But last week the article was copied into the *Lancet*, with an appendage, startling, if true, but more for Dr. Turnbull's consideration and refutation than ours.

Notice of Mr. Estlin's statement being thus by repetition forced upon us, we have only to follow out the cases described in the *Literary Gazette*, 11th June, 1842. For, in regard to the Surgeon to the Bristol Dispensary for the Cure of Complaints in the Eye, from whom we expected so much, the perusal of his statement on its own merits will suffice for an answer to itself; its thin drapery ill conceals its distorted members, jealousy and rivalry—a puff for Dr. Hastings—a puff for the *Provincial Medical Journal*—and last, not least, a puff *par excellence* for the Surgeon to the Bristol Dispensary.

The paragraph connecting the statement in the *Medical Journal* with the case detailed in the *Lancet*, is to the effect that Mr. Estlin does not mention the name of the "physician." "But," it states, "he might, without any breach of professional etiquette, and with no great strain upon his courage, have stated that the visit of the unfortunate draper was paid to Dr. Turnbull in Russell Square." This is paltry personality: indeed the whole case is personal; and, notwithstanding names and addresses are given, the falsehood or blind ignorance in regard to ourselves induces us to believe that the details are either fabricated, or that a casual unsuccessful case has been highly coloured and exaggerated to serve for a personal attack. In such spirit, at any rate, they must have been penned, and with no thought to the efficacy or value of the prussic-acid vapour; for the editor of the *Lancet*, in the same number, admits the report, by Donald J. Maclean, M.D., of Thurso, Caithness, of seven cases, in which the vapour of prussic acid was employed for the cure of ophthalmic disease with complete success.

The cases were—1st, diffused opacity of the cornea; 2d, severe rheumatic ophthalmia, of three weeks' duration; 3d, albugo of cornea in both eyes; 4th, staphyloma of one eye and occlusion of pupil in the other, from effused lymph; 5th, an affection of the retina, characterised by obscurity of vision, excessive intolerance of light, and deep-seated pain in the orbit; 6th, capsular cataract of one eye, of three or four years' duration; and 7th, a disease, combining the characters of conjunctive and sclerotic ophthalmia.

The *Lancet* of 31st December also contained a notice of a cure of staphyloma by the prussic-acid vapour, applied by Mr. J. C. Atkinson of Westminster.

To these we could add cases of friends who have benefited greatly by the prussic-acid treatment; but our space will only permit a

reference to those given in our first notice of this subject, and which have been styled by Mr. Estlin, "Surgeon to the Bristol Dispensary for the Cure of Complaints in the Eye," "monstrous pretensions" and "extravagant statements relating to disease."

The first was that of a child, totally blind from six days old, reading, by restored sight, the raised letters of books used in schools for the blind. The child's name is Georgina Larkins, of 25 Grafton Street, Newport Market. She can now with one eye read ordinary print, and see to work with her needle; while to the other light comes, and with it hope.

The next, a girl, twenty-two years of age, in utter darkness for thirteen years previously to her coming under Dr. Turnbull's treatment. Mary Ann Goodman, St. Giles's Workhouse. She could in June 1842 see her way, and distinguish countenances and colours. She now daily guides a blind companion through the streets of London to the Asylum-school, and says her power of sight is greatly advanced.

The third was John Gad, 16 Little Britain, a young man, who had worked for many years at book-binding. Inflammation and bad treatment, he said, had rendered him so totally blind, that, for some time before, and for the first three or four attendances for the application of the prussic-acid vapour, he was obliged to be led. He can now read small print.

The fourth and last case described by us was that of a gentleman from Canada. He had been afflicted with cataract for ten years; and when first he came to England could not, with the diseased eye, distinguish a cow from a horse. He resides now at 16 Featherstone Buildings. He states that but little progress since the time of our former interview had been made; and that what improvement had then been effected was still retained, although he had, from absence from town, discontinued for some months application of the prussic-acid vapour. He expressed his intention of again submitting his eye to Dr. Turnbull's treatment.

We have repeated briefly these cases, which we have verified personally within the last three days, and given the above addresses for public satisfaction, and to counteract what appears to be rash rivalry and personal pique. We offered no medical opinion upon the cases, and are only too glad to find that our statements have been so well borne out. Our object was to attract attention and direct inquiry to what seemed a most valuable and powerful stimulant, producing extraordinary effects in various ophthalmic diseases; and we have succeeded beyond our most sanguine expectations. Dr. Maclean, who, it appears from the *Lancet*, accidentally heard of the application from Sir George Sinclair, immediately proceeded to test the efficacy of prussic-acid vapour. As above stated, he reports seven successful cases.

Had Mr. Estlin pursued the like course, his statements in corroboration or denial would have been more to the credit of the "Surgeon of the Bristol Dispensary for the Cure of Complaints in the Eye," than is the article in the *Provincial Medical Journal*.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

Nov. 17.—Marq. of Northampton, president, in the chair. Read:—1. Postscript to a paper "On the action of the rays of the solar spectrum on vegetable colours," by Sir J. Herschel. An account is here given of some additional facts illustrative of the singular properties of iron as a photographic ingredient, and also of some highly interesting photographic processes de-

pendent on those properties, which the favourable weather of the summer has enabled him to discover. The author also describes a better method of fixing the picture, in the process which he has denominated the *Chrysotype*, than that which he had specified in the latter part of his paper. In this new method the hydriodate is substituted for the hydrobromate of potass; and the author finds it perfectly effectual, pictures fixed by it not having suffered in the smallest degree, either from long exposure to sunshine or from keeping. He next considers the class of processes in which cyanogen, in its combinations with iron, performs a leading part, and in which the resulting pictures are blue; processes which he designates by the generic term *Cyanotype*. Their varieties appear to be innumerable, but one is particularly noticed, namely, that of simply passing over the ammonio-citrate paper, on which a latent picture has been impressed, very sparingly and evenly, a wash of the solution of the common yellow ferrocyanate of potass. As soon as the liquid is applied, the negative picture vanishes, and is replaced, by very slow degrees, by a positive one, of a violet-blue colour on a greenish-yellow ground, which, at a certain moment, possesses a high degree of sharpness, and singular beauty and delicacy of tint. From his further researches on this subject, he deduces the following conclusions: first, that it is the heat of the rays, not their light, which operates the change; secondly, that this heat possesses a peculiar chemical quality, which is not possessed by the purely calorific rays outside of the visible spectrum, though far more intense; and thirdly, that the heat radiated from obscurely hot iron abounds especially in rays analogous to those of the region of the spectrum above described. The author then describes the photographic properties he has discovered to belong to mercury, a metal which he finds to possess, in an eminent degree, direct photographic susceptibility.

2. "Observations de la variation de la déclinaison et intensité horizontale magnétiques observées à Milan pendant vingt-quatre heures consécutives, le 22 et 23 Juin, le 20 et 21 Juillet, le 26 et 27 d'Août, le 21 et 22 Septembre, et le 19 et 20 Octobre, 1842," rapportées par Robert Strambecchi, premier élève adjoint.

Nov. 24.—Francis Bailey, Esq., vice-president, in the chair. Papers read:—1. "On certain improvements on photographic processes described in a former communication," by Sir J. F. W. Herschel. Communicated by Mr. Christie. The present memoir, which is a sequel to the last by the same author, is accompanied by a series of photographic impressions illustrative of the chrysotype, cyanotype, and other processes formerly described by him. Some improvements which he has introduced into these processes are given, together with a few remarks on some other points treated of in the former paper, in relation to the influence of *thermic rays* as distinct from *calorific rays*; the former being rays, which in the spectrum accompany the red and orange rays, which are also copiously emitted by heated bodies short of redness, and which are distinguished from those of light by being invisible. The author thinks they may be regarded as bearing the same relation to the calorific spectrum which the photographic rays do to the luminous one, and would propose to designate them by the term *parathermic rays*. He conceives that these may be the rays which are active in producing those singular molecular affections determining the precipitation of vapours in the experiments

of Messrs. Draper, Möser,* and Hunt, and which will probably lead to important discoveries as to the intimate nature of those forces, resident on the surfaces of bodies, to which M. Dutrochet has given the name of *epilipic forces*.

2. "Boring Register, Bow Island, South Pacific," by Captain E. Belcher, R.N., communicated by Capt. Beaufort, R.N. The results of the boring operations carried on in this island are here given, as well as the register of the daily proceedings, under the particular superintendence of Mr. Thomas Pass, acting-master of H.M.S. Sulphur. The depth reached was 45 feet, when the augur broke, and no further progress could be made.

CIVIL ENGINEERS.

Jan. 10 (The first meeting of the season).—The president in the chair. Mr. R. Davison's paper, describing the sinking of the deep well at Messrs. Trueman and Co.'s brewery, was discussed. The difficulties which had occurred in the sinking of the cast-iron cylinders were thought by some to have arisen from the attempts to force down too great a length at a time: it was usually found that lengths of more than thirty feet each were liable to be impeded by the lateral pressure of the surrounding earth. The pumping, also, of the water from the well, whereby a large quantity of sand had been raised, had caused a cavity behind the cylinders and the face of the steining of the well. It is essential, through a sandy stratum, to preserve a sufficient depth of water in the well, to keep back the sand by its pressure; for if the equilibrium were for a moment destroyed, the sand would run in and fill up the bottom, leaving a cavity behind the cylinders; and in some cases this had endangered the surrounding building, by causing the earth to give way for some distance around the well. The author explained that, in order to guard against destroying the equilibrium between the water and sand, he had given instructions that the water should not be drawn below a certain point in the well: unfortunately this had not been attended to, and the influx of sand had ensued.

* In our last number we directed attention to Professor Faraday's letter on this interesting subject. His thoughts included electricity as the cause of the phenomena—"perhaps electricity," he said. Poggendorf's *Annalen*, No. 11, contains an article "On Electrical Impressions," by G. Karsten, who undertook experiments to discover if there were any connexion between the radial images of Möser and the electrical Hauchzeichnungen (figures produced by breathing) of Dr. Riess. He has succeeded in producing impressions by the agency of electricity. For this purpose he placed a coin on plate-glass, supported by a plate of metal not insulated, and then caused the sparks from the conductor of the machine to strike on the coin, thereby causing the shock to pass simultaneously through the coin and the metallic plate. After one hundred turns of the machine (the diameter of the disc 20"), he removed the coin; the glass-plate appeared perfectly unaltered, but when breathed upon a perfect impression of the coin, in its most minute details, became visible. Farther, Mr. Karsten insulated the coin by means of sealing-wax, and removed it one line from the glass-plate; the sparks struck from the brim of the coin immediately over to the metallic plate, and notwithstanding this, he obtained an impression, without any phenomenon of light appearing between the coin and the glass-plate, even in the dark. In cases where the electric fluid slowly escaped from the coin, the impressions were less distinct. Mr. Karsten has also obtained impressions on polished metallic plates, and the best by placing a piece of oiled paper between the coin and the plate, thus somewhat retarding the passing of the electric fluid; impressions were, however, likewise formed when the coin was in immediate contact with the metallic plate. He has hitherto succeeded but very imperfectly in fixing these impressions, and but barely obtained some slight traces of an impression, by the employment of the galvanic current. He feels convinced that more satisfactory results may be obtained by similar means, if properly employed and directed.

The action and use of the "miser or auger," first introduced by Mr. Vulliamy, for excavating the earth in well-sinking without pumping, was fully described, and a complete account of the well now sinking at the Royal Mint, was promised to the institution by Mr. Clark, of Tottenham, who has executed so many of these works.

An extract of a voluminous paper, by Mr. R. Mallet, "On the co-efficient of labouring force in overshot water-wheels," was read. After a brief historical account of the theory of water-wheels, according to the experiments of Borda and Smeaton, the points of the paper were,—Smeaton's opinions as to the proportion of the diameter of the wheel to the height of the fall; Dr. Robison's doubts whether any advantage was gained by the large diameter of the wheel; the method employed for determining the question; as also that of the advantage or disadvantage of adapting to the water-wheel a circular channel or conduit, extending from the level of the axis to the lowest point, and so constructed that it should retain the water in the buckets longer than if the wheel worked in a free race, while by means of screws it might be withdrawn from the periphery of the wheel during frost, or in case of repairs being needed. From the result of the investigation, it appeared that the author considered Dr. Robison's views on the subject should receive a limitation; and that a positive advantage arose from the use of the circular channel, varying with the conditions of the wheel and fall from 3 to 11 per cent of the total power. These and all the other results of the experiments were given in an extensive series of tables. The opinion of the meeting appeared to be, that the modern practice of making water-wheels very wide, so that the buckets were only about one-third full, was, with the good form of buckets now generally adopted, preferable to the use of the circular conduits recommended by the author.

At the next meeting, the council and officers for the session will be elected.

BOTANICAL SOCIETY.

Jan. 6.—Mr. J. E. Gray, president, in the chair. Various donations were announced. The Rev. W. H. Coleman presented specimens found by him in Herts of *Carex Boeninghausiana* (Weihe) (Jenkinsoniana is eclipsed by three letters!); and Mr. Notcutt (a curious name for a botanist) a specimen of *Statice tatarica*, cut, or perhaps plucked or torn up, by him near Portsmouth harbour, and which he considered to be undoubtedly wild in that locality. A letter from Dr. Lhotsky, "On the sugar of Eucalyptus," was read.

PARIS LETTER.

Paris, Jan. 7, 1843.

Academy of Sciences: sitting of Jan. 2.—This sitting was much occupied with the annual elections, &c. M. Dumas passed by right and rule to the chair for 1843; and M. Charles Dupin has been elected vice-president in his room.

M. de Gasparin made the following communication: M. Cambessèdes had a numerous flock of sheep, which from changes of temperature, &c. had been attacked with chronic pleurisy. A great number had already died, and others appeared in a desperate state. He heard, however, that a boy had met with success in a similar case, by administering arsenic in large doses. The desperate condition of twenty of his sheep induced M. Cambessèdes to try the experiment. He gave to each a dose of white arsenic in powder, mixed

with common salt. Of these twenty, only two died; eight days after the poisoning, the others were cured. This first success encouraged him to try the same means on the rest of the flock, numbering about one hundred, and he obtained a similar result: the total loss was only seven. This substance does not appear to have any effect on healthy sheep; whence it would seem that arsenic, at least in certain cases, is not a poison for wool-bearing animals. M. Cambessèdes had been assured that arsenic in strong doses was alike harmless when given to cattle. The importance of this communication, by M. Gasparin, determined the Academy to name a commission to examine the case, and if true, to investigate the matter with a view to publication on authority.

M. Elie de Beaumont submitted specimens of rocks containing diamonds, sent to him by the Russian minister at Brazil, M. Lomonosoff. These rocks are situated on the left bank of the "Corrego dos Reis," on the "Serra da Grammaoa," about forty-three leagues from Fijuco, or Diamantina. They have been worked advantageously for several years; but now the works have ceased owing to mining difficulties.

M. Dufrenoy addressed a note on a new species of arseniate of iron, a fibrous substance, yellowish brown, found by M. Lacroix in a mine of manganese, near Mâcon. It contains peroxide of iron and lime, and is a double arseniate, constituting a new species very different in composition and character from the arseniates already known.

The proportions of its elements are given as follows:—

		Oxygen.
Arsenic acid	34.26	11.89
Oxide of iron	41.31	12.66
Oxide of manganese . .	1.29	0.39
Lime	8.43	2.36
Silex	4.04	2.10
Potash	6.76	
Water	8.75	7.99

Arsenic and iron being the two elements of this new substance, M. Dufrenoy gives to it the name of "*arsenide siderite*." It forms in concrete fibrous masses, adhering to the manganese. The fibres are large and distinct, and may be separated like those of hard asbestos. It is very tender, and may be crushed with the fingers. Its colour is yellowish brown, which becomes darker by exposure to air. It is very fusible under the blow-pipe, and gives at once the reactions of arsenic and of the oxides of iron. Its specific gravity is 3.52.

M. Jacquelin forwarded a memoir, in which he proposes to shew:

1st. That every arsenical preparation rendered soluble, then submitted to the simultaneous action of zinc and muriatic or sulphuric acid, may be brought completely to the state of arseniuretted hydrogen.

2d. That by treating organic matter, poisoned by arsenic in any way, in a very simple preliminary operation, all the arsenic it contains can be extracted, and weighed when that substance is appreciable; but the very infinitesimally small quantity may be detected.

3d. That the reagent employed to take up the arseniuretted hydrogen becomes applicable with like rigour to the purification of a gas mixed with sulphuric acid, or stained at the same time with sulphuretted, phosphuretted, arseniuretted, antimonuretted hydrogen, provided that the gas be capable of mixing with these latter.

4th. That arseniuretted and ammoniuretted hydrogen are distinguished by a reaction which has yielded combinations of a new order, and the analysis of which promises some light on the comparison of arsenic and antimony.

The methods by which the author announced that he had obtained these results were given. M. Jacquelin's memoir was referred to a commission. Also a memoir, by L. G. A. Communes, entitled *Essai de physique mathématique*. The work is divided into three parts: the first treats of the law of distribution of atoms; the second of their reciprocal action; the third contains a summary exposition of the views of the author, by which he thinks he is able to apply the theories of the first two to all natural phenomena which do not depend on vital forces and intelligence.

The Academy received meteorological observations, made at Athens from the 12th of Nov., 1839, to the 30th of June, 1842, by M. Bury. This work is the first of the kind from Greece: it will be regularly continued. The observations are made three times a day, at 8 A.M., at half-past twelve, and at 5 P.M. The instruments were placed on the third story of a house nearly in the centre of Athens. M. Bouras, who transmitted these observations, announces that an observatory is in the course of erection, at the expense of government, on a hill near the north-west of the Acropolis.

The church of St. Nicolas du Chardonnet, in the Rue St. Victor, has just been lighted with gas. This is the first introduction of gas, we believe, into any of the sacred edifices of Paris. The building is of the time of Louis XIV., with a curious tower of the end of the 16th century, and one of the latest specimens of pointed (or pseudo-pointed) architecture in the capital. There are several good pictures in this church; and it is worthy of a visit from the stranger.

A pedestrian statue of Louis XIII., of the size of life, has just been cast in silver for the Duke de Luynes, one of the most munificent patrons of art, not only in France, but in Europe. It has been modelled by M. Rude, the sculptor; and the casting has been effected by Messrs. Durand, Eck, and Richard. We have not heard the weight of metal used for this purpose, but the intrinsic value of the statue must be very great. The Duke de Luynes has lately been restoring his château of Dampierre, in the valley of Chevreuse, near Versailles, with the greatest taste and magnificence; and this statue is destined to be placed in the middle of the grand saloon.

LITERARY AND LEARNED.

THE NEW TESTAMENT.

M. TISCHENDORFF, who has edited three editions of the New Testament, and is now in Italy making fresh researches into early copies of the sacred text, was delightfully rewarded by a discovery in the King's Library during his two years' sojourn in Paris in preliminary studies. He has just published at Leipzig a work upon the famous Palimpsest *ms.*, supposed to have been written by St. Ephraim the Syrian in the fifth century, and long considered to be illegible, but recently completely elicited by chemical means, and found to be a perfect Greek text of the New Testament. We are assured that, in this able and discriminating work, the prolegomena is written in good Latin, and throws much light on all the questions of sacred criticism. In the appendix M. Tischendorf points out above 1000 readings with which the correctors, from the fifth to the tenth century, have meddled: these different readings make our Palimpsest a unique document for the history of the sacred text; for it differs in more than 20,000 passages from the generally received text; and, according to M. Tischendorf at least, is generally right.

HONGKONG GAZETTE.

THE first Number of this curiosity, published at Hongkong, March 27, is now before us; and our readers may, perhaps, just like a brief notice of it. It is on yellow Indian-looking paper, in three columns and four pages. It opens with various Government-orders, including one for the publication (unconnected with Government authority) of this journal, *The Friend of China*. Page 2 has a "leading article," rendered uninteresting now, in consequence of subsequent events. In a notice respecting the prevention of piracies and robberies, the mixed population of Hongkong is stated at some 18,000 or 20,000, "many, if not most, of whom are outcasts from their own country, and perhaps liable to punishment for crimes against their own laws"—no very flattering description! but Rome was little better when first settled.* Some local news occupy several columns; and Mr. Matheson's noble offering of 5000 dol. for charities at Macao is spoken of in the terms it deserves. Accidents, inquests, and offences, are next recorded, and military extracts from the London Mail of Dec. 4. A confutation of an article in Blackwood's September Number, respecting Chinese interpreters, is begun, and more promised. Our gallant contemporary is charged with "a degree of insolent mendacity" and "absurdity which need not be pointed out to residents on the spot." Advertisements, and shipping-news, and reports, conclude the Number; and it is not amiss to see English goods advertised in Chinese characters, which would be as intelligible in Leadenhall Street as those on a tea-chest—the *Tu Does*!

* It is so curious, we copy the census from page 3:
Native Population of Hongkong.

Queen's Town, extending from the East to the West Barracks.

	Shops.	Souls.
Chandlers	67	402
Butchers	7	56
Bakers	6	39
Confectioners	1	10
Greengrocers	4	31
Fishmongers	3	17
Rice-dealers	1	9
Eating-houses	3	28
Apothecaries	6	22
Carpenters	17	566
Blacksmiths	7	53
Silversmiths	2	14
Boat-builders	6	59
Masons	1	380
Bamboo-workers	3	43
Tailors	14	89
Shoemakers	5	28
Drapers	4	36
Barbers	11	66
Stationers	1	2
Pawnbrokers	1	8
Schoolmasters	2	10
Tanners	2	17
Washermen	6	42
Shroffs	2	12
Opium-sellers	24	131
Prostitutes	23	439
Compradors	8	100
Bricklayers		500
Brickmakers		50
Lime-burners		120
Ropemakers		10
House-painters		30
Labourers		1366
Hawkers		600
In the employ of Europeans		200
Having no ostensible employment		500
Boat-population		2100

Total 8181

Chek-chi	3000
Wang-nei-chung	200
Heongkong	300
Shek-pai-wan	200
Soo-koon-poo	80
In the different hamlets	400

Grand Total 12,361

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

Jan. 12.—Mr. Hamilton in the chair. Mr. Akerman exhibited a circular bronze silvered fibula, recently found at Stowe, Bucks. This fibula is of a very novel character, being cup-shaped, like the Byzantine coins of the 11th and 12th centuries, to which it bears a further similitude in an ornamented cross in the centre, the working of which closely resembles patterns found on Saxon relics from tumuli in this country. Mr. C. R. Smith exhibited two elegantly worked armillæ in silver, the property of Mr. Pretty of Northampton, found in Buckinghamshire. They are elastic, and terminate in figures of the heads of serpents. These armillæ were discovered in an earthen vase, which also contained twenty silver Roman coins, and thirty of the large brass series, none of which were of later date than the time of Antoninus Pius. The Secretary then read a communication from Mr. Akerman, on the origin of the Prince of Wales' feathers. The writer supposes that the grouping of the plume of feathers was suggested to the artist in the time of Henry VII. by the ancient form of the *fleur-de-lis*. The feather *singly* was used long previous to this reign, but is first found grouped on the tomb of Arthur Prince of Wales, son of Henry VII. A paper by Mr. W. Chaffers, jun., was then read, giving a detailed account of early British antiquities, found in some tumuli on the Wiltshire Downs, recently opened by the writer. Various remains were exhibited in illustration of the paper, among which was an urn of extraordinary size, of greater magnitude than any of those discovered and published by Sir R. C. Hoare.

Antiquities.—The Belgian Government has issued fresh instructions, ordering the most careful preservation of all objects of antiquity and of art which may come under the cognisance or control of any of its agents. Numerous objects continue to be added to the Royal Museum at Brussels. The minister of the interior has lately sent to that institution 144 Roman coins, and several objects of Belgic Gallic art found in some excavations at Meyers near Virton. [An example worthy of being followed: so again and again says the *Ed. L. G.*]

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC MEETINGS FOR

THE ENSUING WEEK:—

Monday.—Statistical, 8 P.M.; Medico-Botanical (anniversary meeting), 8 P.M.; Medical, 8 P.M.

Tuesday.—Linnean, 8 P.M.; Horticultural, 2 P.M.; Civil Engineers (anniversary meeting), 8 P.M.; Electrical, 8 P.M.; Chemical, 8 P.M.

Wednesday.—Society of Arts, 8 P.M.; Geological, 8½ P.M.; London Institution, 7 P.M.; Microscopical, 8 P.M.

Thursday.—Royal, 8½ P.M.; Antiquaries, 8 P.M.

Friday.—Royal Institution, 8½ P.M.; Botanical, 8 P.M.

Saturday.—Mathematical, 8 P.M.

BIOGRAPHY.

MRS. CHALENOR.

It is only a few short weeks ago that we paid a gentle tribute to a gentle mind, in noticing a little volume of poems by Mrs. Chalenor, whose amiable nature and feelings as displayed in her writings interested us much. We lament to say that our praise was wasted on

"the dull cold ear of death."

She died on the Tuesday previous to our Saturday publication (see *Lit. Gaz.*, No. 1352, p. 859). Of Mrs. Chalenor we have learnt, that, being the eldest girl of a large family, in humble, though respectable, life, she was principally employed in the household work, and nursing the younger

children. Her father taught her and them writing and arithmetic in the morning before going to business; and it was a check given to her copying some Valentines, at sixteen years of age, which gave the first impulse to her desire to write original verse. At the age of twenty-two she married, and had been four years a widow when she died, Dec. 13th, at the age of thirty-seven, leaving three orphan children to deplore the loss of a mother, who, under more kindly and fostering circumstances, might have shone in a brighter sphere. The annexed lines, written in the excessive suffering of a death-bed, not three weeks from the end of all on earth (Nov. 25th), are to us deeply affecting, as not only shewing how strong the ruling passion must have been, but how noble and sanctifying its direction:

Oh God Almighty! teach my mind
To meet thy wishes all resign'd,
And let no murmuring sigh
Rebellious rise against thy will:
Teach me to bear affliction still,
Or teach me how to die.

How many a fair and lovely thing
Dwells on this earth to which we cling,
And binds our mortal part;
Friends whom we love—hopes that we prize,
Endear'd by sweet and kindred ties,
That twine around the heart!

Yet still the flowers that bloom so fair
In this bright world are touch'd by care,
That we may look above,
And strive by hope and faith to gain
A respite from our earthly pain,
Beneath thy sheltering love.

Nov. 25, 1812. MARY CHALENOIR.

Well might we write a homily on this theme—the poetry, the aspirations, the yearnings, the elevated sentiments, the faith, and the hope, of a lowly shopkeeper. But we will leave reflections to those who feel; and conclude by a stanza added to the above (Dec. 27th), by Sarah Reader,* the sister of the deceased, which shews that literature and poetry is a family inheritance:

Mute are the lips that breathed that prayer;
The spirit, freed from grief and care,
Has found eternal rest;
The Power which gave that being life
Recalls it from this world of strife
To regions of the blest.

THE DRAMA.

Drury Lane.—On Saturday a new version of the *Maid and the Magpie* was produced at this theatre, and brought before the public two new candidates for musical favour, viz. Miss Sabella Novello, a sister of Miss Clara; and another young lady, whose name has not been announced, and who appeared in the character of *Pippo*, here transmuted into *Felix*. Miss S. Novello is petite, and intelligent-looking, though not handsome; and, with a fine voice, within a certain compass, is perfectly instructed, and executes whatever she attempts in a finished manner. If not fit for the difficult task of a prima donna in a full opera, she is only second to that task; and in all else must be a most pleasing member of an operatic choir. Her articulation of the words is not, however, so distinct as we could wish; and it was almost laughable, in the duet with Felix, to hear her pronounce "*ha'an*," what the other very correctly enounced as "*heaven*." And this brings us to the aforesaid young lady as Felix. She possesses a mezzo soprano voice of high quality; an organ uncommonly rich and charming. In the duet in the third act, to which we have

* Mr. Reader, the father, is well known, and where known much esteemed for his intelligence and knowledge of books, as the chief official in the Old-Book room of Messrs. Longman and Co.

alluded, her delightful tones seemed to take the audience by surprise, and drew forth a hearty burst of applause. We are mistaken if her name does not soon shine in our theatres and concert-rooms, where such natural powers as she enjoys must ever be welcome. When we add that Phillips sang almost better than we ever heard him; that Allen was sweetly in accord with the rest of the musical talent; that Mrs. C. Jones acted the part of the mistress to admiration; and that Mr. Barnett was the Jew pedlar *par excellence*, we have described a cast and performance of *La Gazza Ladra*, which well entitles it to a popular run, even oftener than the once a week (Saturday), to which the other arrangements of Drury restrict it.

The pantomime, by far the best we have seen, has been greatly improved in celerity by frequent repetition, and now goes famously to the juvenile shouts of the holiday patrons of the legitimate drama.

Covent Garden.—*Gustavus* has been revived here, but not so attractively as when the young men and giddy women used to come from among the outside barbarians to dance, &c., in the masked ball. We rejoice to observe, that the name of Mrs. Alfred Shaw is no longer announced for the part of *Marcheath*. It would be a cruel degradation of so superior a public singer and so estimable a private character.

The *Haymarket* shuts after to-night till Easter; and the evening entertainments are for the benefit of the enterprising lessee, Mr. Webster. A capital bill of fare is provided for the occasion.

On Monday next, Van Amburgh and his company of beasts commence performing at the English Opera House; where, to be in keeping with the name of the theatre, they ought to growl and roar in concert.

French Theatre.—On Monday this theatre opens in force, and with every prospect of a very entertaining season.

Philhymnian Club.—The gentlemen composing this club held their second annual dinner on Monday last. After *Non nobis Domine* had been sung, and the usual loyal toasts drank with enthusiasm, a splendid silver-gilt snuff-box was presented by the members to their esteemed chairman, Mr. Smart, nephew of Sir George, and originator of the club. An appropriate and elegant speech was delivered on the occasion by Mr. Cohen. The object of the society is to promote the love of song, with and without the accompaniment of music; and which, with proper management, bids fair to become an agreeable and convivial mode of "killing time."

Hanover Square Rooms.—Mr. H. Russell's concert on Thursday evening was, as usual, very fully attended, and afforded much gratification.

Music Hall, Store Street.—We spent two hours here very delightfully on Thursday evening, listening to Mr. Horncastle's entertainment on the national music of Ireland, with vocal and instrumental illustrations. He was assisted by the Misses Williams and Miss Leroy (harp), and by Mr. Williams (piano), and Mr. O'Hannigan (union-pipes). The former ladies are charming ballad-singers; we would only entreat Miss Martha to articulate distinctly, and she would be perfect. Mr. O'Hannigan is blind, but this affliction is no hinderance to his playing and execution; we never heard the pipes so admirably handled. The plan Mr. Horncastle has adopted is that of Wilson, descriptive and anecdotal, but entering more at large into the peculiarities of the national melody. The

rural songs, and the songs of occupation, the quern, the ploughboy and chorus, &c., were our favourites. We must not, however, omit to mention among such, a song in Irish, by Mr. H., and chorus the Misses W. But, indeed, selection is superfluous when all were excellent. Numerous encores testified the gratification of the audience. Mr. Horncastle promises original songs from the labours of the Dublin Society, translating ancient mss. Judging from Thursday evening, no one could do them more justice; and a treat may be anticipated.

SKETCHES OF SOCIETY.

THE COCKNEY CATECHISM,

OR

LONDON ONE LIE!

NO. II.

Aunt Margery, at breakfast with her pupils, is about to tell them something about tea; but glancing over the newspaper, her custom always in the morning, she is diverted from her purpose by seeing an odd story about a cigar and cheroot-maker and vender, taken before the Lord Mayor.

Here is an amusing exposure of the *Tobacco Lie* of London, observed she; and really these newspapers are so entertaining with their accounts of such things, that it is hardly possible to get them out of your head to think of any other subject. Their curious phraseology sticks to memory; and one cannot forget the guard of a railway-train thrown off, and being the "only person who received an injury worth mentioning;" or the candidate for parliament greeted on the hustings with "a perfect whirlwind of groans and hisses."

Phi. But what is this tobacco-story?

Aunt Margery. Why, it can hardly be called a tobacco-story; for it is the story of one of those spurious imitations of an article of great consumption, which assume a variety and magnitude of form in proportion to the demand and the price. The culprit, it seems, manufactures cigars and cheroots somewhere across Waterloo Bridge; and these he puffs and sells in the street at sixpence the bundle of ten. Being apprehended on suspicion of smuggling, it appears that he is no smuggler of foreign tobacco at all, but an ingenious imitator, who can make very passable cigars out of cabbage, lettuce, or rhubarb leaves, rolled up in paper, stained and impregnated with liquorice-juice, white pepper, and other more offensive ingredients, such as may be obtained from the cess-pool.

Phi. This is very nasty; but what is the real tobacco, and where does it come from?

Aunt Margery. Tobacco is a production of the New World, and was probably unknown to the old till the discovery of America, whence it was introduced in the early part of the sixteenth century, though the Arab name of *Buj-jerthang* may suggest an earlier date.* Be that as it may, however, it is called botanically *Nicotiana tabacum*, after the name of one Jean Nicot, the French ambassador in Portugal, who sent some seeds of it from that country to Catherine de Medici in the year 1560. Sir Walter Raleigh, it is said, brought it to Eng-

* The Chinese, who, of both sexes, are everlasting and awful smokers and snufflers, assert that tobacco was introduced into their heavenly land with the Yum dynasty, in the year 1300; but its American name, slightly altered, is rather against this fact. It is nearly the same in Turkey, where the names are for narcotic, *tunbek*, and the common kinds in use *tombagun*; though the mild weed is called *jacach tutun*, and the chibouque *tutun* only.

land, and made smoking fashionable, in spite of King James, who wrote a book against it, called a "Counter-blast;" but it flourished in spite of his majesty, and soon became so important to the revenue, that the only measures adopted concerning it since have been directed how to increase and secure the duties. You may learn all this and more from that big book on the study-table, McCulloch's excellent *Dictionary of Commerce and Navigation*, to which you see me so often refer when you seek for useful knowledge.

Pri. Well, then, if there is such a demand for tobacco, why don't they grow enough of it at home, as well as import more of it from abroad, to supply the people, and let them have it good?

Aunt Margery. There is a pseudo-science called Political Economy which prevents it. Were tobacco allowed to be cultivated at home, the tax both on that and on foreign would be evaded, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer would fall into fits at the bare idea of tampering with a Custom-house return amounting to between three and four millions a year. The growth has therefore been prohibited in England, and more recently in Ireland; and the import-duty being prodigious (from six hundred to twelve hundred per cent), you may readily see how strong the temptations are to smuggling and counterfeiting!

Phi. And so, as they dare not grow genuine *Nicot*—what's its name?—they substitute rhu-barb-leaves and all the dirty things you mention in its stead?

Aunt Margery. Yes; and besides, the genuine *Nicotiana* is itself no great thing to covet; for it is a strong, bitter, and acrid narcotic; and, when distilled, yields a poisonous essential oil.

Pri. Gracious! And what can make people so fond of it? I am sure it is poisonous; for you know how I hate to walk down that beautiful broad street, which is rendered so disgusting by the number of strange-looking men always smoking and spitting about.

Phi. The men with the queer-shaped hats, you mean? Like sugar-loaves—very bare, and not very black.

Pri. Yes.

Phi. The men whose faces are all covered with hair, so you can just see their eyes; and what little skin you do see, so dirty.

Pri. Yes.

Phi. The men you said one day you did not like to go near, for they had so disagreeable a smell.

Pri. Yes, yes.

Aunt Margery. That was the day it was made more intolerable from our having just come out of Mr. Hendrie's sweet perfumery-shop: the contrast was monstrous.

Phi. Oh! the odour was odious. The compound of unclean habits, the wild-beast-looking dirty hair, and the smoking together: really it is too much even for gentlemen like myself to endure; and for ladies, I wonder they ever go near—

Aunt Margery. The Quadrant.

Phi. Aye, the Quadrant; why it is one nuisance of villainous scents, let the wind blow ever so strong.

Pri. But who are these unpleasant and ferocious-looking persons?

Aunt Margery. They are foreigners; mostly Frenchmen. They seem to have nothing to do but to idle about; stare rudely at passengers, and puff smoke into their faces; lounge into little chop-houses or pastry-cooks; and infest the finest street in London with their impurities.

Pri. Are they gentlemen, aunt?

Aunt Margery. O no, my dear; though now and then a gentleman may be found in the crowd. But gentlemen of all countries are alike—the French, the German, the Prussian, the Italian, and even the American.*

Phi. What are they, then? For they all look sickly, pallid, and squalid.

Aunt Margery. Pretty much of the outcast species, I fancy. Not unlike the bad specimens of our own country who wander about the Continent, inhabit Boulogne, or frequent the *salons* of Paris, or the baths of Germany. Many of them are what are called chevaliers (of industry), and others the *gamins* or common rogues and swindlers of foreign soils, and especially of the French capital.

Phi. No wonder they are so fond of tobacco. It is just fit for them. What kind do you think they smoke?

Aunt Margery. I should guess, from the powerfully offensive smell, certainly none of the best and most aromatic. Though, I dare say, they buy real Havannahs, real Cubas, Havannah Regalias, or other gorgeously ticketed sorts in the boxes which you see in every dealer's window.

Phi. Why, one would fancy, to look at these windows, that there were no other sorts but the very finest sold in London.

Aunt Margery. It is only a Lie belonging to the Cockney Catechism. The pompous names, to attract the simple and unwary, form a ludicrous vocabulary; and when we consider that there are nearly eight hundred tobaccoists' shops in London (see *Directory*), besides, probably, twice as many more conjoined with lucifer-match-sellers, little stationers, small grocers, and petty chandlers, it would seem as if this fraud was almost the pre-eminent Lie of the metropolis. We read attached to such wares as the Huddersfield composition the following grandiloquent titles:—*Government Manilla Cheroots*; *Bengal Cheroots*; *Dos Amigos Havane*; *Tabacca de Cigarros Puros*; extra *Muros Calle*; *Havannah C'Naster* (qy. nasty?); choice *Tobacco de Yaros*; *Cavallo Havana*; fine *Silvas*; super old *Silvas*; extra super *Manillas*; super old spotted *Woodvilles* (vide young Bird's-Eye Cabbage-stalks); unrivalled *Cabanans*; *Principes*; *La Iris Regalias*; &c. &c.: and, for the climax of foreign imposture (all being exposed in soiled, marked boxes and cases, as if they had come a long voyage), there are, "by appointment! Persian, Turkish, Hungarian, Bohemian, and Varinas Cigars;" and even some of "Syrian and *Ell Cham*" (all sham) "tobacco!!!"

But some are more honest, and try to do the public at large, and smokers in particular, with plain English names. Thus there are *Victoria cheroots*, and *Albert cigars*; fine old *Queens*, and "fine *Kings*, five for 6d.;" *Pilot*, and *Pickwick*; "herb tobacco, 2d. per ounce;" "aromatic cheroots, 1d. each;" and in plain truth, "*British Havannahs!!*" In short, there are sold in London—

Cigars,

Cheroots, and

Stuff of fifty kinds to be smoked in yards of clay, *alias* pipes, and in duedeens. Much is fairly imported from abroad; almost as much is smuggled; and the rest is fabricated after the British style of the worthy of Waterloo Road.

Pri. Can you tell us any more of these methods?

* Aunt Margery had embarked a few hundreds in Bidde and Jaudon's loans; was consequently fierce on the subject of repudiation, and liberal in her opinion of the citizens of the United States.—*Ed.*

Aunt Margery. They are not much within the ken of a lady, my dears; but I have had some curiosity about them, and can explain a little more.

There is a penalty of 200l. for the offence of adulterating tobacco; and it has been broadly and publicly asserted, that the dread of this punishment had put an end to the mal-practices. Utter nonsense—mere moonshine! They flourish as much as ever, at the present hour. Only the other day at Huddersfield, four tons of adulterated tobacco, worth not more than two-pence a pound, was seized, in the very face of the assurance that the act of adulteration was impossible under the new and improved system of excise surveys. And so long as cabbage-plants, or other leaves suitable for the purpose, can be had, there will be as many real Havannahs made of them as before. The cabbage-leaves are much employed.

Phi. Cannot one tell cabbage from tobacco-stalks?

Aunt Margery. It is not so easy when the former are cleverly disguised.

Pri. How?

Aunt Margery. Let me see! Fictitious tobacco can be made from various vegetables, without one particle of the genuine plant.

The most common imitations are the English plants I have mentioned steeped in tobacco-waters, to give the flavour; but sometimes they are only coloured and sweetened with a solution of treacle or other colouring matter, such as Spanish brown, and Spanish liquorice, &c. These are all cut up together and steamed dry on a large ironstone plate, and are pulled apart during this process.

Occasionally bad tobacco is itself steeped in water, and impregnated with saltpetre (nitrate of potash, as chemical analysis shews), in order to make it weigh heavier and burn more readily.

Sometimes the very real *Cubas*, though composed of cabbage or other leaves, are rolled up in one or two outside yellowish leaves of the true *Nicotiana*, or stuck together with paste, and twisted round at the mouth-end with saliva*-moistened fingers; and there is a favourite *Bird's-eye tobacco* fabricated by cutting up the stalks of young cabbage and other vegetables.

Phi. In short—

Aunt Margery. In short there is no need of particularising every form of the fraud. It is general, universal; and those little puppies who are seen strutting about mimicking the *Monsieurs* of the Quadrant, and imagining they are smoking tobacco, are only acting the tailor, and cabbaging away, to the pity and contempt of all rational beholders. It may be a consolation to hear that a few of them are cut off, as we often read of American children of eight or ten years of age, in consequence of excess in this injurious practice.

Phi. Upon my word, dear Aunt, you give so horrid an account of smoking, that you will be taken for a tobacco-stopper.

Aunt Margery. You are a precocious little fellow,* and deserve to hear more about the smoking Divans, the pipe-making, the cigar-case manufacturing, and other money-making ways, all connected with this noxious custom.

Phi. And then there is snuffing and chewing, and all from tobacco.

Aunt Margery. And other materials, but the

* Query if these are among the *Silvas*?

+ Readers may have already come to this opinion; for Philippe is really a genius for puns and humour. Thus, when he saw the pavement still up in Oxford Street, he remarked, that the "spring played by the water was *Through the Wood, Laddie*." "That boy will be the death of me."

smoking is surely enough for one lesson; and all I shall add from my observation is, that, if I employed young clerks, apprentices, errand-boys, shop-boys, or other servants, whose wages did not "range high," I would keep a sharp look-out upon, if I did not discharge, every one whom I smelt of tobacco. In itself it is too expensive for those classes, and it leads not only into other expenses, but into idle habits and bad company. Peculation and theft soon follow in the train; and it behoves both masters and men, as the song says, to

"Think of this when they smoke tobacco."

VARIETIES.

Jewish Literature.—The *Voice of Jacob*, of January 6, speaks of an association for the promotion of Jewish literature, to consist of libraries, lectures, the circulation of foreign Jewish periodicals, &c. of a popular character.

Wood-Carvings.—Mr. Nicholay (their majesties' furrier in Oxford Street) politely invited us to inspect some very fine wood-carving, chiefly from Gobions, Heris, the residence of Sir T. More. It is of a beautiful description: columns, capitals, entablatures, and other parts of interior ornament, displaying fine taste and equal execution. It is well worthy of a visit from the admirer of such performances.

Roman Antiquities.—Some interesting Roman antiquities have been discovered about Lad Lane, in the city; respecting which we purpose making particular inquiries.

Liverpool Collegiate Institution.—This excellent institution, erected by voluntary subscription to the amount of nearly 25,000*l.*, for the use of the middle classes of society in that town of princely merchants and highly intelligent citizens, was opened on Saturday with an admirable address from the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, whose family is indeed among the most eminent and munificent of those who do honour to the place.

Mungo Park.—A fitting monument to the memory of Mungo Park has just been erected in the old burial-ground of Galashiels, where his forefathers rest; and where the streams he loved so well pour their waters through the sweet pastoral scenery of Tweedside and Teviotdale.

Dugald Moore.—A monument, crowned with his bust, in marble, has also been erected by his friends and admirers in the Necropolis, Glasgow, to the memory of the author of *The African*, *The Bridal Night*, and other poems. He died in 1841, at the early age of 36.

A Winter Swallow.—A single swallow was seen flying near Tantallon Castle, in East Lothian, on Sunday, the 1st of the year; an occurrence worthy the note of ornithologists.

Earthquakes.—A severe shock of earthquake was felt by a portion of our army during the march from Cabul; and on the 11th of November Calcutta was visited by one of these alarming phenomena, which lasted about a minute.

The Marquesas Islands.—A correspondent of the *Times*, who has recently returned from the Marquesas, states that in the interior of Nukahiva, the best of them, and the only one which possesses any thing like a harbour or anchorage, there is an enormous tree in full vigour, and no less than 108 feet in girth, as measured by his own hands! There is also, he says, an intoxicating spring of water, from which he filled all his empty bottles, and took them to Brazil, to the astonishment of all who drank of their contents.

Indian Intercourse.—A rich coal-mine has, it

is stated from Alexandria, been discovered near Cosseir.

LITERARY NOVELTIES.

In the *Press* (and, we believe, nearly ready; for we have seen the plates, which are most beautiful), a splendid work, *Travels in the Interior of North America*, in the Years 1832, 1833, 1834, by Maximilian, Prince of Wied. Accompanied by Eighty-one elaborately Coloured Plates, numerous Engravings on Wood, and a large Map. Translated from the German, by H. Evans Lloyd.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

The Principles of Political Economy, by J. R. McCulloch, Esq., new edit. enlarged and corrected, 8vo, 15s.—Hippopathology: the Diseases of the Horse, by Wm. Percival, M.R.C.S., Part I, Vol. III. 8vo, 6s.—On the Use and Abuse of the Flexible Tube or Probing, for the Relief of Choking, and the Mechanical Disorders of Cattle, by R. Read, 8vo, 3s. 6d.—Bliss Summer's Exposition of St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans, and of the 1st of Corinthians, 1 vol, 8vo, or 2 vols. 12mo, 3s.—Cambridge University Register and Almanac for 1843, by W. A. Warwick, 12mo, 4s.—Lays from the Parsonage, by a Clergyman, 18mo, 5s.—Spanish and English Dictionary, by F. C. Meadows, 18mo, 7s.—Scripture exemplified in its Purity and Simplicity, by the Rev. J. Warden, 3d edit. 8vo, 12s.—The Principles and Practice of Surveying Land, Engineering, &c., by C. Bourne, 8vo, 15s.—The Holly-Branch; an Album for 1843, by Emily Davis, 4to, 12s.—Jardine's Naturalist's Library, Vol. XXXV. Sun-Birds, fcp, 6s.—Index to the Companion to the Almanac, 1828 to 1843, 12mo, 7s. 6d.—Annals of the Persecution in Scotland, by J. Aikman, 8vo, 9s. 6d.—Series of Original Portraits, by the late John Kay, 4 vols, imp, 8vo, 2*l.*, 12s. 6d.—The Clockmaker, new edit. 3 vols, post 8vo, 21s.—Synopsis of Practical Perspective, by T. H. Fielding, 3d edit. royal 8vo, 24s.—A Catalogue of Books published in London during the Year 1842, imp, 8vo, 2s.—Adam Brown, the Merchant, by the Author of Bramblety House, &c., 3 vols, post 8vo, 1*l.*, 11s. 6d.—The Life and Times of Girolamo Savonarola, fcp, 6s. 6d.—Principles of Gothic Ecclesiastical Architecture, by M. H. Bloxam, 5th edit, fcp, 6s.—Essays of Railway-Making not of English Practice, royal 8vo, 10s. 6d.—Pathology and Treatment of Tubercular Phthisis, by S. Flood, 12mo, 4s.—Bibliopægia; or, the Art of Bookbinding, by J. Hannett, new edit. 12mo, 6s.—The British Farmer's Annual Account-Book, by the Author of "British Husbandry," 4to, 10s.—The Pictorial Edition of Shakespeare, Vol. VII. Doubtful Plays, &c. and Index, royal 8vo, 2*l.*—Second Causes; or, Up and be Doing, by Charlotte Elizabeth, 12mo, 3s. 6d.—A Defence of the Principles of the English Reformation, by the Rev. C. Bird, 8vo, 7s.—Jewsbury's Letters to the Young, 5th edition, fcp, 5s.—Readings and Conversations on Church History, by a Grandfather, 12mo, 3s. 6d.—Sermons preached chiefly at Manchester, by the late R. S. M'Al, LL.D., 8vo, 12s.—Forest-Days: a Romance of Old Times, by G. P. R. James, Esq., 3 vols, 8vo, 1*l.*, 11s. 6d.—The New Zealand Portfolio, conducted by H. S. Chapman, 8vo, 4s.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Sir W. Betham's *Etruria-Celtica*.—A valued correspondent, referring to our concluding notice of Sir W. Betham's work (pp. 904, 5 of last year's volume), mentions that the notice of *Apollon Grannus* (3d col. p. 905) reminds him of the similarity between the Celtic word *Grian* (almost literally the "Green" "Irish" of Betham) and "Grignæus," a title of Apollo.

Grignæus (nemoris) Virg. *Æn.* vii. 72.

Grignæus Apollo J. Virg. *Æn.* iv. 345.

Gryneus, or Grynnus, is said to have been a town, on the coast of *Æolia*, famous for its temple of white marble, its grove, and its oracle of Apollo. As so many names of mountains and rivers, &c. are thought to be of Celtic origin, may not the name of this place have been derived from "Græin" or "Grian?"

Corneus was another title of Apollo (Pausanias, iii. 13), referred to by Lemprière as a proof of its being derived from *Corneus*, a prophet of *Artemis*. Hence the festival called *Carnea*; altered, under other auspices and derivations, into *carnival*!

E. W. G. Pretty sentiments; but, alas, not poetry, not rhythm, not measure. The first two lines are heroic; the third an alexandrine; and the fourth a non-descript of eleven feet. Our kind correspondent must become practical; for thoughts merely poetical are not verse, if expressed in prose, as even Monsieur Jourdan might have found out without an instructor. In answer to Mr. Merton, we have to say there is a very good Literary Gazette published at Berlin in the German language. There is likewise a literary journal published at Hamburg. The Supplement to the *Allgemeine Zeitung* (Augsburg Gazette) also frequently contains valuable articles.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STAMMERING.—Mr. HUNT, of 224 Regent Street, has returned to Town for the Season. A Prospectus, containing Testimonials from the "Times," "Literary Gazette," "Medico-Chirurgical Review," &c., as well as from Sir Peter Laurie, respecting the cure of Mr. George Pearson, who witnessed the reasonable attempt on the Queen's Life by Francis, sent, on application as above, to any part of the Kingdom.

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30	1 0 6	2 2 8	2 10 10	2 18 10	3 10 10
40	1 13 3	2 5 7	2 17 9	3 9 11	4 2 1
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60	4 5 11	5 17 4	7 5 9	8 14 2	10 2 7

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LITERATURE AND ART.

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN, Albemarle Street, January 2, 1833.

THE WEEKLY EVENING MEETINGS of the MEMBERS of the ROYAL INSTITUTION will commence for the Season on FRIDAY, the 29th of January, at Half-past Eight o'clock; and will be continued on each succeeding Friday evening, at the same hour, till further notice.

The following are the arrangements of the Lectures before Easter:

ON ORGANIC CHEMISTRY.—By Professor Brande, F.R.S., Lond. and Edinb. (Twelve Lectures). To commence on Saturday, the 21st of January, at Three o'clock, and to be continued on each succeeding Saturday, at the same hour, till the 8th of April.

ON THE PHYSIOLOGY OF ANIMALS.—By Thomas Rymer Jones, Esq., Fullerian Professor of Physiology, R. L., and Professor of Comparative Anatomy in King's College, London. (Twelve Lectures). To commence on Thursday, the 10th of January; and to be continued on each succeeding Thursday, at the same hour, till the 6th of April.

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Conclusion of the Lectures before Easter.

Lectures after Easter.

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